

Constantine is a new village, just rising on the St. Joseph. Every thing which we can see or hear relating to it, seems to indicate a rapid, permanent prosperity. It has an able, spirited, and well patronized newspaper—the focus of some half dozen most important improvements in Michigan—is well stocked with individual enterprise—has a young steamboat in embryo, and has just obtained a charter for a bank. With all its natural and artificial advantages, we cannot see how it may fail to become an important flourishing interior town. When we get our contemplated railroad in operation—or rather, when we get so that we can operate on it—we will call in, some afternoon, and take tea with brother Cowdery—it would seem like old times.”—*Manhattan Advertiser*.

Thank you, thank you, sir—Mr. Cowdery has just stepped out and will be gone three or four weeks; if your railroad should happen to poke along here before that time we will be “on hand, like Day & Martin’s blacking,” and officiate as well as we can in his absence; and if you will be good enough to send on your *imp* in the morning car, and give us time to go a gunning, we will furnish you, in addition to a cup of tea, with a splendid feast of *Prairie Hens*—delicious eating.—We will then accompany you, after tea, on the *Constantine and Niles Rail Road*, (which appears to go off considerably now-a-days) to Niles in season to admire its beauties by twilight.

N. B. If our railroad should not happen to be ready we will go down in a keel boat, for we expect some half dozen or more here in a few days loaded with goods.

“Great Yield.—Dutches against Genesee.”—A field of fifteen acres of land, belonging to Mr. Peter Ackerman, of Fishkill, produced last season 555 bushels of wheat, which brought \$832 15 cents.—N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

St. Joseph against both Dutches and Genesee!—The Hon. BENJAMIN SHERMAN of Notawaseppi Prairie, in this county, has raised from forty to eighty acres of wheat for three or four successive years, which have yielded an average of forty-five bushels to the acre. Fifteen acres, as per Dutches boast, yields five hundred and fifty-five bushels—and fifteen acres of Mr. Sherman’s land yields six hundred and seventy-five bushels; and it will command nearly, if not quite as great a price in Michigan as in any part of New-York, such is the immense influx of emigration. We presume the farms next adjoining us on White Pigeon Prairie, produce as great crops as the one above alluded to, but of the former we speak from actual knowledge.

Do you give it up Mr. Mercantile Advertiser? You must try again. We can compete with you on almost every point except the article of *Girls*. They are quoted high, and are almost inimitable on any terms in the western market. A cargo of ladies from the east would be “thankfully received and promptly attended to.” On this particular point we must yield to the superiority of the New-Yorkers so far as it regards numbers but not quality, for what few we have are precious.

We can raise better wheat, better potatoes, larger watermelons, larger radishes and beets, larger rye and corn, better buckwheat and more of it, better strawberries, and can produce sounder democrats than any other country extant.

“We some time since received a communication respecting the advantages, location &c. of Indiana City, on the opposite side of the St. Joseph river from Mishawake. It has been mislaid, which is the reason that it has not appeared in our paper.”

We learn that the schr. President captured and sunk a few days ago near Cleveland, by which accident three persons were drowned. No other particulars.

TEXAS.

NATCHITOCHE (La.) July 23. By a gentleman (Mr. Perkins) who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Texas, we are informed that Captains Carnes, Miller, and H. Teal, together with other prisoners who were so treacherously taken by the Mexicans at Matamoros have since been liberated, with the exception of Henry Teal. The reason why Teal was detained, is not known; Captain Carnes would not leave the place, but remained with Teal, but the others went to join the Texian army on the Colorado.

Nexas reached us, stating that the Mexican army is again retreating to Matamoros, in consequence of the cholera having broken out among them, and committing great destruction.

The men who were, last year, for giving up the boundary controversy, and who calumniated the state government for resisting the pretensions of Ohio, are the very men who are now in favor of remaining out of the Union, and for setting the laws of the United States at defiance. They feel not the least regard for the interests or the rights of Michigan. Their only object is to excite the public feeling, in order that they may succeed in producing confusion and in pushing themselves into power. Such men should be watched with vigilance, and treated as they deserve, by the people of Michigan.

We consider the act of Congress changing our southern boundary as a violation of the ordinance of 1787.

We consider that unless we assent to that act, and so go into the Union upon its terms, we are “debarred from being a party in the supreme court” in any cause.

We consider that the question of our admission into the Union can never become a judicial question. It is strictly a political matter, which Congress have the power, though not the right, to decide as they think proper.

We consider that Michigan must go into the Union on the terms proffered by congress, or declare her independence from the United States, and set up a government for herself.

We consider that it is in her character as a member of the Union, and not as an independent state, that Michigan can receive her share of the surplus money in the treasury, or any part of the proceeds of the public lands, agreeably to the acts of congress passed on these subjects.

We learn that the executive officers of the general government, will not pay one cent to Michigan, until she becomes a state of the Union.—*Det. Dai. Free Press*.

St. Clair Convention.—A Convention of Republican delegates from the different towns of the county of St. Clair, assembled at Palmer on the 20th of August inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable delegate to represent the county of St. Clair in the State Convention. We give below the resolutions passed at that convention, and had we room, should be pleased to copy the address also. The resolutions are just and pertinent, and should be acted up to by all who value their own and their country’s weal.

“Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to support and not make war upon the government of his country, and that our refusal at this time to become one of the states will place us, in the eyes of the people of the United States, in no better condition than the South Carolina nullifiers.

Resolved, That it becomes the people to act with energy and decision upon this vitally important subject, and may they go to the polls and give the cause of peace and harmony a thundering majority.

Resolved, While we deprecate the course which congress has pursued; we think for the peace and safety of the Union, for our own prosperity and happiness, to acquiesce in the decision.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived in the affairs of this country, when it becomes necessary for the united action on the part of the friends of equal rights and democracy, that every friend to the rights of Michigan, and every lover of his country will rally in defence of the constitution, and give to E. J. Roberts Esq. his hearty support, and use all honorable means to effect his election as delegate to the state convention.

Resolved, That we will use our united efforts as far as is honorable and consistent, towards effecting his election.—*Det. Free Press*.

Look at consequences.—Those who are resolved to refuse to assent to the terms of our admission into the Union, will have assumed a fearful responsibility. Congress has passed our former southern boundary out of our jurisdiction and possession, and placed it beyond their own control. We can entertain no rational hope of ever recovering it. What, then, do the opponents of admission, in effect propose?

The consequences of their course, if it should succeed, will be, to deprive Michigan of all the advantages of the Union, as long as she shall refuse to accede to the terms of admission; to destroy her credit with capitalists; to induce the necessity of immediate and heavy taxation for the support of her government, and for the payment of the interest upon one loan already contracted, and already nearly exhausted; to prevent us from recovering any moneys from the federal treasury; to put a stop to immigration from other states; to retard the settlement and cultivation of the lands of Michigan, and to produce an immediate reduction in all kinds of property, and especially of landed property, in the state.

The owners of real estate will suffer immense losses upon their purchases. Our merchants will find new difficulties in obtaining credit, and in the transaction of their mercantile business in N. York and elsewhere, proceeding from our assumption of an independence of the federal government, and from the consequently relaxed state of our laws and local government. Men of wealth will withdraw their capital from Michigan and invest it in the new states which belong to the Union. They will not take our capital or railroad stock; and those who have already subscribed, will be unable or unwilling to pay any further instalments. The legislature will also be incapable of raising money for the prosecution of any state improvements.

With an empty treasury; without credit; the value of property depressed; no sales to be made; immigration at an end, and business diminished; all classes of the community will feel and deplore the effects of a step so rash and ruinous as will be a refusal to go into the Union at this time.—*ib*.

We understand Captain Ballard is ordered to the command of the North Carolina, now lying at Norfolk and waiting for a crew—she is destined to the Pacific to relieve Commodore Wadsworth, whose health is said to be delicate.

From the Washington Globe.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
August 24, 1836. }

Notice is hereby given, that a further payment on the accounts awarded under the French Treaty of Indemnity, will be made on the first Wednesday of September next, on application to the Bank of North America in New York; or, if more convenient to any of the parties, they can receive their proportion at the Maine Bank, Portland; Merchants’ Bank, Boston; Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; or Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, acting in behalf of the Bank of America.

The above payment will include the remuneration made here for the sums deducted in France, and, with the twenty per cent. paid in May last, will constitute the supposed net proceeds of the whole of the four first instalments. If any error be hereafter discovered in the account, due notice will be given, and a correction made when the fifth instalment shall be received and paid.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

We learn from undoubted authority, (Mr. Allen,) that several tribes of Indians have collected on the Sulphur Fork, in Texas, and preparing for hostilities in behalf of the Mexicans. General Gaines informed Mr. A. that the company of dragoons would not come down from Fort Towson until further orders.

LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT to incorporate the Constantine and Niles Canal or Rail Road Company.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That William Meek, George W. Hoffman, William H. House, Watson Sumner, John G. Cathcart, Edward N. Bridges, J. C. Larimore, Jacob Beeson and Vincent L. Bradford, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, under the direction of a majority of whom subscriptions shall be received to the capital stock of the Constantine and Niles Canal or Rail Road Company, hereby incorporated; and they shall cause books to be opened, at such times and places as they shall direct, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, first giving thirty days notice of the times and places of taking said subscriptions, in two newspapers having general circulation, in the counties through which said canal or canal may run.

§ 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in shares of fifty dollars each; and as soon as one hundred shares of said stock shall be subscribed, the subscribers thereto, with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Constantine and Niles canal or rail road company, with perpetual succession; and by that name shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing and conveying estate, either real or personal, or mixed, so far as the same may be necessary for purposes hereinafter mentioned; and they are hereby authorized to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the company, and in their corporate name may sue and be sued, may have a common seal which they may alter and renew at pleasure, and shall have, enjoy, and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges, which appertain to corporate bodies, for the purposes mentioned in this act.

§ 3. Said corporation hereby created, shall have power to construct a canal or rail road from Constantine, in the County of St. Joseph, to Niles, in the County of Berrien, with power to transport, take and carry property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, or animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or any combination of them.

§ 4. If said corporation shall not, within two years after the passage of this act, commence the construction of said canal or rail road, and shall not, within eight years complete and put in operation the whole of said canal or rail road, then the rights, privileges and powers of said corporation shall be null and void, as far as regards such parts of said canal or rail road as shall not be finished within the periods limited by this act.

§ 5. Whenever one hundred shares of the capital stock shall have been subscribed, if within two years after the passage of this act, the commissioners shall call a meeting of the subscribers, at such time and place as they may appoint, by giving thirty days public notice of such meeting in the mode specified in the first section of this act, and at such meeting shall lay the books of subscription before the subscribers then present, and thereupon the stockholders may elect seven directors by ballot, a majority of whom shall be competent to call a meeting of the company; and said directors are empowered to elect one of their own number President, and on all occasions wherein a vote of the stockholders is to be taken, each and every share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote, either by himself in person, or by proxy.

§ 6. To continue the succession of President and directors of said company, seven directors shall be chosen annually, on the first Monday in October, at such place as may be appointed by the directors; and if any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise; or if any President or director, before the year for which he was elected shall have expired, such vacancy may be filled by the directors of said company, or a majority of them. The President and directors of said company shall hold their office for a year, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. All elections which are, by this act or by the bye-laws of the company, to be made on any particular day, if not made on such day may be made at any time thereafter; provided the notice contemplated in the first section shall have been given.

§ 7. A general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be held annually, at the time and place appointed, for the election of President and directors; and a meeting may be called at any time during the interval between said annual meetings, by the President and directors, or by the stockholders owning not less than one-tenth of the stock, by giving thirty days public notice of the time and place of meeting, in the manner prescribed in said first section; and when any such meetings are called by the stockholders, the notice shall specify the particular object of such call; and if, at any meeting thus called, a majority in value of the stockholders are not present in person or by proxy, such meeting shall be adjourned from day to day, not exceeding three days, without transacting any business; and if, within three days, stockholders having a majority of the stock do not attend such meetings, then the same shall be dissolved.

§ 8. At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said company, it shall be the duty of the President and directors in office for the preceding year, to exhibit a clear and distinct statement of the affairs of the company. And at any meeting called of the stockholders, a majority of those present or by proxy, may require similar statements from the President and directors, whose duty it shall be to furnish them when thus required; and at all general meetings of the stockholders, a majority in value of all the stock, may demand an accurate account of the time and place of meeting, in the manner prescribed in said first section; and the said President and directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to determine the manner of adjusting and settling all accounts against the company, also the manner and evidence of transfers of stock in said company; and they shall have power to pass all bye-laws, which they may deem necessary for carrying into execution all the powers vested in the company, hereby incorporated; provided, such bye-laws shall not be contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 9. Every President, director, secretary, and treasurer of said company, before he acts as such, shall swear or affirm that he will well and truly discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and judgment.

§ 10. The said President and directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to appoint, remove, suspend, and discharge, all officers, agents and servants, whatever, as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the company, and remove them at pleasure; and the said President and directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to determine the manner of adjusting and settling all accounts against the company, also the manner and evidence of transfers of stock in said company; and they shall have power to pass all bye-laws, which they may deem necessary for carrying into execution all the powers vested in the company, hereby incorporated; provided, such bye-laws shall not be contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 11. The President and directors of said company shall be, and they are hereby invested with all the privileges, rights, and powers necessary for the location, construction, keeping in repair said canal or rail road, not exceeding one hundred feet in width; and the said President and directors, or their agents, or those with whom they may contract for making said canal or rail road, or any part of it, may enter upon, use and excavate, any land which may be wanted for the site of said canal or rail road, or any other purpose which is necessary in the construction or repair of said canal or rail road, or its works, so soon as the amount of compensation therefor is ascertained and tendered as hereinafter provided.

§ 12. The President and directors of said company may agree with the owner or owners of any land, for earth, timber, gravel, stone, or other materials, or any article whatsoever, necessary for the construction or repair of said canal or rail road, or any of its works, for the purchase or occupation of the same. And if such materials (not previously taken or appropriated by the proprietors to any particular use) as may be necessary for the construction and repair of said canal or rail road be found on any unimproved land adjoining or near the same; and if the parties cannot agree, or if the owners of it be a feme covert under age, non compos mentis, or out of the county in which the property wanted may be, application may be made to any Justice of the Peace of said county, who shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to the Sheriff of said county, or if the Sheriff be interested, to some disinterested person, requiring him to summon twelve freeholders in the county, not in any way interested in the matter or related to the parties, to meet on or near the property or materials to be valued, on a day named in said warrant, not less than five nor more than ten days after the issuing of the same; and if, at the said time and place, any of the persons summoned do not attend, the said Sheriff or summoner shall immediately summon as many as may be necessary, with the persons in attendance as jurors, to furnish a panel of twelve jurors; and from them each party, or his or her, or their agent or attorney, or if either be not present in person, or by agent, the Sheriff or summoner for him, her, or them, may strike off three jurors, and the remaining shall act as a jury of inquest of damages; and before they act as such the Sheriff or summoner shall administer to each of them an oath or affirmation, that they will justly and impartially value the damages which the owner or owners will sustain by the use or occupation of the land, materials, or property required by said company; and the said jury shall reduce their inquiry to writing, and shall sign and seal the same, and it shall then be sent to the clerk of the county and by him filed in his office, and shall be confirmed by the circuit court of said county, at its next session, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown; and when confirmed, the same shall be recorded by said clerk, at the expense of said company; but if said said court may direct another inquiry to be taken in the manner above prescribed. Said inquiry shall describe the property taken, and the bounds of the land required by said company. Such valuation, when paid or tendered to the owner or owners of said property, his, her, or their legal representatives, shall entitle said company to the estate and interest in the same, thus valued, as fully as if it had been conveyed by the owner or owners of the same for such term of time as said company shall occupy the same as a rail road; and if the valuation be not received when tendered, it may at any time thereafter be received from said company without cost. And the Sheriff and summoners and jurors shall be allowed the ordinary fees for like services, to be taxed by the court.

§ 13. That said President and directors shall have power to purchase with the funds of the company, and place on any canal and rail-road constructed by them under this act, all machines, boats, or water craft of any description, which they may deem necessary or proper for the purpose of transportation on said canal or rail-road; and they shall have power to charge for tolls and transportation such reasonable sums as shall be established by the bye-laws of the company hereby incorporated; and it shall not be lawful for any other company, or any person or persons, to transport any passengers, merchandise or property, of any description whatever, upon said canal or rail-road, or any part of it, without the license or permission of the said President and directors of said company; and the said canal or rail-road, with all its improvements, works and profits, and all machinery used on said canal or rail-road, for transportation, are hereby vested in said company incorporated by this act, and their successors forever. And the shares of the capital stock of said company shall be considered personal property, and shall be transferable agreeably to the bye-laws of said company, and subject to be taken in execution agreeably to such laws as are or may hereafter be in force. The right and privilege is hereby reserved to the state, or any company now incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of this state, to connect with the canal or rail-road hereby provided for, any canal or rail-road leading from the main route to any part or parts of the state; provided, that in forming such connection, no injury shall be done to the works of the company hereby incorporated; provided further, that the said company or company so connected, may have the free use of said canal or rail-road by paying such a tariff or tolls as may be established by the legislature; and this corporation shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges to any and all roads or canals hereafter connected.

§ 14. The said President and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend as they may deem proper of the net profits of the company, after deducting the necessary current expenses; and they shall make the dividend among the stockholders of said company in proportion to their respective shares.

§ 15. If any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously, by any means whatever, injure, impair or destroy any part of the works of said canal or rail-road, or any part thereof, or any canal or rail-road constructed by the said company under this act, or any of the necessary buildings, or machinery, or boats of said company, such person or persons so offending shall each of them, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the said company a sum not exceeding three times the amount of damages caused by such offence, which may be recovered in the name of said company, by an action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction in the county wherein the offence shall be committed, and shall also be subject to an indictment, and upon conviction of such offence shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court; provided, the term of imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

§ 16. The State shall have the right at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the completion of said canal or rail-road, to purchase and hold the same for the use of the state, at a price not exceeding the original cost of said canal or rail-road, exclusive of repairs thereof, and the cost of the land, and an accurate account shall be kept and submitted annually, on the first Monday in January, to the legislature, duly attested by the oath of the officers of the said company, and at such other times as said legislature shall require the same; provided, however, if at any time the said company shall have realized 12 per centum per annum upon the original cost of construction and all other expenses, and upon the moneys expended in repairs of said canal or rail-road, and fixtures, then the State shall have the privilege of purchasing said canal or rail-road and fixtures at the cost, and seven per centum thereon.

§ 17. Said company shall at all times, if required by the post-office department, transmit the United States mail upon said road as often as their cars or boats shall pass the same, not exceeding twice in each day for such compensation as shall be agreed upon by said company and the said department, not exceeding the average price paid by said department for the transportation of the mail in post-coaches three times per week, a like distance, upon the several post roads in this state; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any of the vehicles of said company to wait at any office for the change of the mail.

§ 18. The State shall have the right of subscribing, at any time within two years, any number of shares in the capital stock of said company not exceeding six hundred, and in such case the legislature shall, if required by the stockholders, increase the number of shares and stock which the said corporation may hold, to the amount of the sum or sums which may be so subscribed.

§ 19. This act shall be favorably construed to effect the purposes thereby intended; and the same is hereby declared to be a public act, and copies thereof printed by the authority of the state shall be received as evidence thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1836.

Capt. HORATIO JONES, the well known and much respected Indian interpreter, died at Genesee, on the 18th inst. He arrived at quite an advanced age, and has not long survived his old associate in Indian captivity, and brother interpreter, Capt. Parish.—*Buff. Jour.*

The Great Career Claim.—It is well known that a claim exists to an immense tract of country, partly within the limits of the United States, situated mostly on the upper waters of the Mississippi.—The foundation of the claim is this: In the year 1766 and 1767, Jonathan Carver a native of Connecticut, a man of enterprise, and of a speculative disposition undertook to explore the vast unknown territory then recently acquired by the English from the French, by the conquest of Canada. He spent a year or two in examining the country around the upper branches of the Mississippi, Lake Superior, &c., and in becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the savage inhabitants. He had hoped to discover and establish a line of communication between Hudson’s bay and the Pacific Ocean, and thus open a safer and shorter route for the English trade to China and the East India Settlements. He was obliged to return however, without effecting his object. During his stay he purchased of the Indian chiefs residing near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi, a tract of land, the boundary line of which commenced at the falls of St. Anthony, and went down to Lake Pepin; thence five days’ journey West to another specified limit; thence six days’ journey North to another specified limit, and thence back to the starting point. A days’ journey was understood to mean about twenty miles.—After obtaining this grant from the Indians it is said that Carver went to England and obtained a confirmation from the English government. The tract so easily obtained by Carver is large enough for an independent state, comprising as it does, thousands of square miles of fertile territory, watered by noble streams. It lies near the greatest mining district in the world, and is supposed to contain inexhaustible mineral treasures. Notwithstanding the possession of this vast estate, with an area larger than that of many European kingdoms, Carver died in 1780, in a state of the utmost destitution. He left a wife and six or seven children in this country.

Some of his descendants reside in Deerfield and Montague, in the state of Massachusetts. Decads of portions of this tract have been repeatedly given, during the last fifty years, by heirs in Deerfield and elsewhere, and a number of townships on the tract have lately been settled by persons claiming under these deeds. The utmost confidence is felt by many in the validity of the title; and at any rate the prize is sufficiently splendid to be well worth a contest. The Greenfield Mercury, from which we glean most of these particulars, states that some excitement exists in some parts of the country and elsewhere, in respect to this great land claim, which the recent rapid settlement of the West has brought into notice and importance.—*Boston Times*.

Since the foregoing came under notice, the following statements have been put into our hand by a distant heir, now a resident of this town who has shown us a deed of a large tract of the above described land, which deed was given by Rufus Carver, eldest son of Capt. Jonathan Carver.

He states that the above described tract of land was deeded or granted to Jonathan Carver by two Indian Chiefs, Ottahtongomishsheah of the Naudowessy tribe, and Hon-ahpawjint of the Chippewa tribe; and that in 1824 the descendants of these Chiefs acknowledged the title to be in the heirs of Jonathan Carver, which acknowledgment was made before Wm. P. Van Ness, Judge of the District Court of the State of New-York, and a copy of which is in the archives of Congress, in the War Department.—*Vermont Telegraph*.

Caution.—Handsome engraved bills of the following purport, are now offered for circulation in this city.

“A—No. 755. Chartered by Act of Parliament, Upper Canada. The Welland Canal Company will pay five dollars, on demand, to Henry Fitzgibbon, or bearer, at their office in St. Catharines, one year after date, with interest, for value received. 18th Aug., 1836.”

“W. H. Merritt, Pres’t.”

John Clark, Sec’y.”

These bills, it will be seen, are mere notes of hand, having a year to run, and as they are calculated, from their appearance and wording, to deceive the public, we deem it proper to put them on their guard, so that no one need take them unless he chooses to lend his money at the usual rate of interest in Canada.—*Buffalo Journal*.

The first Locomotive.—The Black Rock Advocate says:—“The first locomotive on the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Rail-Road, was put into operation in this village on Friday last, and made trips between this place and Tonawanda, with a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The rail road will be completed to Buffalo in three or four days. Passenger cars will ply daily, at regular hours, between the city and Tonawanda, until an unfinished section of the road between the latter place and the Falls shall be completed.”—*Buffalo Daily Advertiser*.

The reason is not at last why there are so many bad bachelors in Northampton—the ladies wear leather shoe-strings.—*Boston Post*.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Lagrange Baptist Association will be held at Whitmanville, Cass co., on the 19th and 20th of October next. The churches are desired respectively to represent in their letters, the state of their sabbath schools.

The annual meeting of the missionary society will be held at the same place on the first day of the session of the Association, at 5 o’clock, P. M.

“The Rev. Mr. SWEET, of the Universalist denomination, proposes to preach at the house of C. B. Fitch, Esq. in Escholt, on Sunday the 11th inst.”

MARRIED.—In White Pigeon, on the 4th inst., by Rev. P. W. Warriner, Mr. S. B. WHELAN of L’Anse-au-Loup, to Miss MANUELA GRAIG of the former place.

DIED.—In Mishawake, on the 29th ult., Mrs. HARRIET CORNELIA, wife of Mr. E. O’Brien, of that place, and daughter of Judge Fitch, of Escholt, in this county.

At Centerville Mills, on the 27th ult., Mrs. EMILY, wife of Mr. John Graham, late of Covington, Genesee co., N. Y., aged 49 years.

JUST RECEIVED.
Sugar, 1 do. do. do. do.
3 bags Coffee,
3 bbls. Lined Oil.
100 lbs. White Lead, 26 boxes Glass.
400 lbs. Venetian Rod. For sale by
W. T. HOUSE & CO.
Constantine, Sept. 7, 1836.

BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERS, and SATINETS; a fashionable and serviceable variety of each for sale by
KELLOGG & CHAPIN.
White Pigeon, Aug. 3. 5tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of Michigan, for a charter to a company authorizing the construction of a Rail-Road, from Tecumseh and Adrian, to unite at a suitable point westward; thence through the southern counties of Michigan to New-Buffalo, with a branch diverging at a suitable point running to the north line of Indians, in the direction of Michigan City. White Pigeon, Aug. 24, 1836.

SEED WHEAT.—A lot of Wheat on hand suitable for seed. For sale by
Aug. 30. C. L. MILLER.

FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. C. K. GREEN, of Niles, agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by FIRE. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

He will insure buildings, &c. in CONSTANTINE, as well as those of all other towns in Western Michigan.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without delay.
Niles, Aug. 3, 1836. 8tf

NEW GOODS.—KELLOGG & CHAPIN are now receiving, in addition to their old stock, a new supply of Fashionable SUMMER GOODS. Please call and examine for yourselves.
White Pigeon, Aug. 3. 5tf

HATS!! HATS!!—Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen’s Fur, Sable, Beaver and plain Russia Hats, and for sale cheap, by
KELLOGG & CHAPIN.
White Pigeon, Aug. 3. 5tf

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of this State at its next session, for an act of Incorporation for a Bank to be located at New-Buffalo, Berrien Co., to be styled the Bank of New-Buffalo, with a capital of \$200,000.
August 17, 1836. 7tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A lot of calf and thick Brogue. Thick Boots, for sale by
C. L. MILLER.
Constantine, Aug. 10. y6

RIBBONS.—A fine assortment newest style satin, plain and figured. Lustrous and gauze, hat trimmings. For sale by
C. L. MILLER.
Constantine, Aug. 10. y6

PALM LEAF HATS.—Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats for sale by
C. L. MILLER.
Constantine, Aug. 10. y6

DRIED APPLES.—For sale at \$2 per bushel by
KELLOGG & CHAPIN.
White Pigeon, Aug. 3. 5tf

DRY GOODS.—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, SATINETTS, READY MADE CLOTHING, and other articles usually kept in a country store.
JOHN S. BARRY.
Constantine, Mich. 29th June, 1836. 1tf

20 CHESTS Young Hyson Tea; 10 Bags Coffee; 2000 lbs. Coffee; for sale by the box, bag, or hundred; Also, a good assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass ware, by
JAMES M’KNIGHT.
Sunset St. Toledo Ohio, July 27. 4tf

NEW GOODS.—A. E. MARREY & Co., have just received and are now opening a splendid assortment of Goods, of which further notice will be given hereafter.
Constantine, August 10, 1836. y6

POWDER.—A superior quality rifle Powder for sale by
C. L. MILLER.
Constantine, Aug. 10. y6

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

CEO. W. SCHNABEL, begs leave to inform the public, that he continues to make up Cloth to order, as usual, at his Shop, on Water street, Constantine, where he will be happy to receive, and attend to all orders for work in his line of business.

Having made arrangements to receive the *New-York and Paris FASHIONS*, regularly as soon as published, and from long experience in his business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

He intends building a shop soon, for the purpose of enlarging his business, and keeping on CLOTHING. From the more liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from the citizens of Constantine, and adjacent country, and the rapid growth of this village, he feels confident in the belief that any additions which may make up to his business, will be amply rewarded by the approbation and encouragement of the public.

CUTTING will be done in the latest style, and warranted to fit, if properly made up. In conclusion, he would be permitted to express his thanks for past favors, and solicit a continuance of public patronage.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

DOCTORS SUMNER & BALDY,
Physicians & Surgeons.
CONSTANTINE.

Have concluded a partnership in the business of their profession.
Office on Water St. opposite the American Hotel.

LUMBER, BENHAM & DOOLITL have on hand, a lot of seasoned Black Walnut and Butternut lumber for sale.
Constantine, August 10, 1836. 6tf

PRINTING PAPER.—100 reams, on consignment, for sale for